PEELING AGAINST THE PEERS STRENGTHENED BY THEIR REJECTION OF THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL-CLOSURE IN THE COMMONS-MORE DYNAMITE OUT-RAGES THREATENED-THE

ITALIAN CRISIS. (Copyright: 1893: By The United Press.)

London, Dec. 9.-The House of Lords virtually rejected the Employers' Liability bill last evening by inserting a clause which would allow workingmen to exempt themselves by contract from the other provisions of the measure. From the first the contest concerning the bill has centred upon this so-called contracting-out The Government will not be able to accept the measure with the amendment, which is calculated to render the whole law futile. The Labor members of Parliament and the leaders of the trades unions have bound the Cabinet by both public and private pledges to withdraw the bill in case the Lords should insert any provision for contracting-out, and now the Ministerial promises must be fulfilled. The mutilation of this essentially popular

measure adds to the reaction against the Lords. d means that a bitter reckening will be made with them at the coming election. As seldom before in recent years, the peers have been following without deviation the lines of Tory intolerance. All bills sent up from the Commons, even those of petty importance, have been treated in this spirit. The first in the list is of course the Home Rule bill. The rejection of it seemed to give courage to the peers to assert themselves, and ever since they have extinguished in rapid succession the smaller measures, such as the Chapels Enfranchisement bill, providing for the purchase of sites on fair terms for chapel-building, as well as the betterment proposals of the London County Council, aiming to obtain from landlords a fair share of the profits arising from improvements. The em to think that this record of legislation wrecking will not recoil upon them, and have few fears that the people will take revenge for this misuse of power for the benefit of class interests. The Radicals and Labor members say that the Upper House is steering the Conservatives straight to defeat. One of the loudest cries in the next election campaign will "Away with the House of Lords!"

At the Cabinet Council yesterday it was decided to use the closure and every other parliamentary means to pass the Parish Councils Christmas recess. The Unionists, thinking that now is the critical period in the life of bill, are rallying their forces to obstruct and defeat it. The absentee Conservative members have responded with exceptional promptness to the summons of the whips to come back and help smother the measure. The Government has issued a notice insisting upon a full attendance of the Liberals, and, besides beginning Saturday sittings, will suspend the 12 o'clock rule. By these means the House will be kept at work on the bill day and night.

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, have received anonymous letters threatening dynamite outrages in London unless Dr. Gallagher and the rest of the Irish political prisoners be released. The official report from Dublin Castle on the recent plots of dynamiters in Ireland says that the outbreak has been traced to an insignificant group affiliated with the old Fenians. Hardly more than half a dozen men comprise the group, and they have been under police surveillance for years, trace of relations between the group and any one in America can be found.

The Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been asked by Spain to assist n the settlement of the Melilla difficulty, and in reply has instructed the British Minister in Tangier to support Spain's demands upon the Sultan, notably those for the punishment of the aggressive Riffs, for an indemnity to cover the expense of the Spanish campaign, and for guarantees against future attacks. If General de Campos's conference with Sultan Muley Hassan bates in the Reichstag, has been energetically lebbying against the proposed wine duties as orrow should not result in peace, the Earl of Rosebery assured Spain Great Britain would consider herself pledged not to oppose the opera-tions of the Spanish forces through Tangier, which port General Campos regards as the best base for an effective campaign.

G. E. Russell, Parliamentary Secretary of the India Office, made a rather curious statement in the House of Commons last evening as to the condition of Indian finance and the need of an Indian loan. He virtually attributed the necessity of a loan to the reduction of the unused balances to £1,852,000 and the obligation to spend £8,000,000 by next April. The situation is, in fact, as follows:

as follows:

Since the closing of India's mints to free coinage of silver, the India Council has borrowed £4,500,000, partly on six months' bills and partly by sale of debentures. In the coming year the Council must provide £22,000,000, including the payment or renewal of this year's bills. Indian trade is in a worse condition than at any time before the closing of the mints, and the Indian Treasury is in a state which causes grave apprehensions. The Council's present loan of £10,000,000 must be supplemented by another within a year, if anything like order is to be restored in Indian finance.

The Victoria Yacht Club proposes to revise he conditions governing challenges for the Gold

The Society of Friends will establish in London a high-class training school, which in many respects will resemble a university. Dr. George Newman has been appointed first resident

Mr. Stead's project of a daily newspaper, to be floated by the subscriptions of 100,000 persons paying for one year in advance, has failed, but an American capitalist has come to the promoter's rescue with the necessary money. All the stock will be in American hands, although Mr. Stead will be the editor-in-chief. This will be the second great London daily newspaper owned by Americans, the other being "The Pall Mall Gazette," formerly conducted by Mr. Stead but now owned and directed by William Waldorf Astor.

Signor Crispl's return to power in Italy is halled with delight at the Foreign Office here. Since the beginning of the crisis in Rome this has been desired and expected. It is now re-

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

FURNITURE MAKERS, 104, 106 and 108 West 14th St. garded as certain that Mr. Gladstone has intrusted the entire guidance of foreign affairs to the Earl of Rosebery, who is following closely the policy of Lord Salisbury. He has approved unequivocally, for instance, the Tory statesman's agreement with Italy for joint action in the Mediterranean. "The Army and Navy Gazette" ridicules the idea that England's Mediterranean fleet is not strong enough to cope with the united fleets of Russia and France. This will be true soon, if not true now, as the British Mediterranean fleet is to be so reinforced by drafts from the Channel and other squadrons within a month that, Admiralty experts say, it will be able to blow the French and Russian squadrons into space. Meanwhile both Italy and Austria, under the revival of a Crispi policy, will hasten work on their Mediterranean armaments. Italy will construct an immense arsenal at Trapani, Sicily. Austria will fortify the Guif of Cattaro, on the Dalmatian coast, and after building docks at Cattaro, will use that port as a station for repairing her warships.

The Council of the Evangelical Alliance is about to issue a circular inviting all Christians to pray, especially during the first week of next year, for the preservation of international peace, for the success of foreign missions and for the relief of the Hebrews from persecution.

Accounts of the trial trip of the new United States cruiser Columbia have been read with much interest here, and have been the subject of considerable comment. Naval experts say that the Columbia is smaller and less powerful than the next new British cruiser of the same type will be. She is not the fastest warship in the world, they add, as the British cruiser Blenheim has shown herself able to maintain 23 knots an hour with twin screws, against the Columbia's average of 22.81 knots.

GUARDING THE REICHSTAG.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN IN VIEW OF THE ANARCHIST OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

THE BOURSE TAX COMMISSION-EMPEROR WILL TAM'S EAR DISORDER-DYNAMITE SEIZED AT ST. PETERSBURG-A DINNER

> FOR MR. RUNYON. (Copyright, 1893, By The United Press

Berlin, Dec. 9.-The time of the Reichstag was taken up to-day with a humdrum debate on bills of minor importance. In the lobbies also the subject of the commission on the proposed bourse taxes was languidly discussed until the news came of the Anarchist outrage in the French Chamber. Then everybody woke up, and the explosion was discussed in all its phases. In the course of the evening a number of members of the Reichstag went to the Chancellerie to inquire what protection there was against a similar outrage in the Reichstag. Chancellor von Caprivi, as a result of the scare, gave instructions that the guards about the Reichstag building be increased in number and bill through the House of Commons before the that all tickets of admission be carefully scrutinized before those presenting them be allowed to enter, although he thinks that the present arrangements in this respect are well-

The composition of the Bourse Tax Commission is such as to assure the Government of the support of a majority of its twenty-eight members on the commission's report. The intemperate language used by Lieutenant Liebermann von Sonneberg when the bill was sent to the commission, in attacking bourse operations generally as immoral and bourse speculations as swindles, rather tended to strengthen Dr. Miquel's bourse duty scheme. wine tariff will stand, but the tobacco tariff will have to be greatly modified.

A tax on luxuries, involving a complicated tariff and affecting everything in daily use except necessaries of life, is under consideration by the Government to fill the gap left by the alteration of the wine and tobacco duties. The fiscal projects, however, will not be decided until after Christmas.

Emperor William is again suffering from his Emperor William is again suffering from his ear disorder, which renders him exceedingly irritable. The reports about his alleged difference with the King of Wurtemberg over the military convention controlling the Wurtemberg contingent of the Army are entirely false. The King agreed to the Emperor's suggestions without hesitation. General Woelker and War Minister Schottenstein, of Wurtemberg, opposed the suggestions as against their interests. In consequence the Emperor expects both generals to resign their offices. The people of Wurtemberg dislike the Emperor's plan, but will not actively agitate against it.

Dr. von Mittnacht, the Wurtemberg Prime lobbying against the proposed wine duties as ruinous to Wurtemberg and in violation of treaties between Prussia and the South German States. At a meeting of the Bundersrath, Dr. von Mittnacht went to the length of declaring that Dr. Miguel's financial schemes might disrupt United Germany. The Emperor, on learning of this, advised the King of Wurtemberg to dismiss Dr. von Mittnacht.

Mail advices from St. Petersburg report the discovery of a large quantity of dynamite on a barge in the Neva on the night of December 5. The barge, which was carrying building timber, was suspected by the police and was stopped and searched. Three boxes of the explosive were found concealed under the timber. The skipper and crew were arrested A medical student to whom the dynamite was addressed was captured later. He had in his possession a number of anti-dynastic documents. When flogged he confessed that he had proposed making bombs with which to make an attempt on the life of the Czar while the latter was out on his daily drive. A number of supposed accomplices were arrested, among them being several young women and some army officers.

The Queen of Saxony is ill with influenza. Mail advices from St. Petersburg report the

The Queen of Saxony is ill with influenza.
Sir E. B. Malet, the British Ambassador, as doyen of the foreign ambassadors, gave to-day the first official dinner in honor of the United States Ambassador and Mrs. Runyon. Sir Arthur Sullivan happened in after dinner and entertained the company with extracts from his own works.

his own works.

The Emperor has shown unusual interest in the new play "By His Own Right." When he went to the private performance the other day he carried under his cloak a bronze bust of himself to present to Ludwig Barnay, the director of the theatre. Afterward he sent by pneumatic tube an autograph letter to Barnay, suggesting changes in the drill and in the clothing of the soldlers appearing in the piece. The Emperor applauded vigorously at the end of every act. The play is a mere panegyric on the Great Elector.

FUNERAL OF PROFESSOR TYNDALL. SERVICES AT HASLEMERE ATTENDED BY WELL-

KNOWN SCIENTIFIC MEN. London, Dec. 9.-The funeral of Professor John Tyndall, who died from the effects of chloral ad-ministered to him by his wife by mistake, took dace to-day from his home at Haslemere, Surrey. Among those present were Sir John Lubbock, Sir J. Among those present were Sir John Labbock, Sir J. Crichton-Browne, Professor Thompson, Professor Rucker and Alexander Siemens.

The mourners were Mrs. Tyndall, Lady Claude Hamilton, Lord and Lady Tollemache, Professor and Mrs. Huxley, Lady Hooker and Lady Pollock, Many wreaths were sent, including one from Baron and Lady Tennyson.

SCOTTISH MINERS' STRIKE ENDED. Glasgow, Dec. 9.-The miners' strike is over. The men will resume work on Monday at the old rates.

RUSSIAN PLOTS AGAINST BULGARIA. Sofia, Dec. 9.-The "Svoboda," referring to the re-Sofia, Dec. 2.—The Syobola, Felering to the re-cently discovered plot to assassinate Prince Fer-dinand, says it believes that while Bulgaria has an autonomous government Russia will plot against her. The paper urges that steps be taken to stop the eagerness to commit murder, and demands that all plotters shall be punished with extreme severity.

DISPOSITION OF THE NEW SWISS LOAN. Berne, Dec. 9.-The loan of \$4,000,000 which the rederal Council has decided to issue will be divided into three parts. The council will devote \$1,000,000 to improving the defences of the country, \$1,000,000 will be used for the construction of new telegraph lines and to improve existing lines, and \$2,000,000 will be held in reserve in order to balance the loss that will result if the Latin Union agrees to a revised monetary convention.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE IRISH CAUSE. London, Dec. 9.—A certified statement issued by the anti-Parnellites is published to-day in regard to the Parliamentary and Home Rule funds. The to the Parliamentary and Home Rule Hunds. Inc.
statement covers the periods from August 15, 1882,
to October 31, 1883, for the Parliamentary and Home
Rule funds, and from October 12, 1882, to October
31, 1883, for the Evicted Tenants' Fund. The sum
of 125,021 was subscribed to the former funds, and
117,365 to the Evicted Tenants' Fund. Increased
grants amounting to 18,600 were voted to the Irish

Johannis.

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Parliamentary p. The amount subscribed in Ireland was over \$2,000; in Great British, £2,000; in the United States nearly £9,000, and in Canada, £2,000.

WARFARE UPON ANARCHISTS.

SUNDAY MEETING IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE TO BE PREVENTED-ARRESTS IN BARCELONA. London, Dec. 9.—The Anarchists of London will attempt to hold a meeting in Trafalgar Square to-morrow. A repetition of last Sunday's scenes is expected. The police will not allow the meeting to

The Home Office is offering under the Explosive Substances Act of 1883 a reward of 1100 for information leading to the discovery of persons engaged in illegally making explosives,

of Milan, Italy, was arrested last night owing to the fact that his name appeared in the recently seized Anarchists' lists. The police also possess some of his compromising letters. He is secretary some of his compromising letters. He is secretary
of the Italian colony in Barcelona, and has been
most active in furthering Italian interests. Juan
Llansado, a Frenchman, has also been arrested on
the charge of being an Anarchist. Explosives were
found in his possession. The activity of the police
is restoring confidence. It has been discovered
that one of the Anarchists arrested at Sabadel yesterday sent a letter to his wife, telling her and
their son to do their duty on the day of triumph.
It is believed that the letter refers to a proposed
explosion.

DR. KOCH'S NEW WORK ON TUBERCULINE. Berlin, Dec. 9 .- The "National Zeitung" says that Professor Koch, the well-known bacteriologist, will soon publish an exhaustive work on an improved method of using tuberculine and its diagnostic prop-erties. The work will also treat of the recognition of the first stages of consumption.

RIOTING IN A BRUSSELS THEATRE.

Brussels, Dec. 9 .- During the performance last night in a theatre in this city of Ibsen's "Enemy of the People," the people in the galleries became intensely excited and began rioting. Some of them sang the "Marseillaise," and when the pelice started to quelt the disturbance a free fight occurred. The burgomaster interfered and quelted the disorder, Thirty of the rioters were arrested.

FRAGMENTS OF NEWS FROM EUROPE. London, Dec. 9.—The demand for the Christmas number of "The Pail Mail Magazine" has been such that the publishers have aircady sold out the enormous edition, and, as no reprint of this number will be issued, it will greatly enhance the value of copies still on sale in America.

Queenstown, Dec. 9.—The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, Captain Dutton, which arrived users to-day from New-York, reports that Christopher Anderson, a steerage passenger, committed suicide on the passage. Vain efforts were made to prevent him. Madrid, Dec. 2.—It is not expected that the financial arrangements in progress between the dovernment and the manager of the Bank of Paris and Holland, who is now in this city, will be definitely settled until the troubles in Morocco are ended.

London, Dec. 2.—The Southwestern Railway Company will push to completion the new graving dock at Southampton. The work will be finished in August, when it is intended that all transatiantic steamers shall go alongside the dock at the station, instead of using tenders.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—Le Jeune, the absconding Vienna anker, was arrested in this city to-day. London, Dec. 9.—The bark Emma foundered last night in the English Channel, off Rye, Sussex. One of her crew was drowned. The schooner Starlight has been wrecked off Barrow. Four of her crew were drowned.

GENERAL A. S. DIVEN TO BE PEESENT.

THE SON OF A HERO OF THE BATTLE OF TREN-TON TO BE A GUEST AT THE DINNER OF THE

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. tend the dinner in this city on December 16 is few men now surviving who can claim to be the son of a soldier of the American Revolution. General Diven is possibly the oldest member of the society, being now eighty-five, and he postpones his society, being now eighty-live, and he postpones his winter trip to Florida in order to take part in the celebration of December 16. Another son of a soldier of the Revolution is Eibridge G. Spaulding, a member of the G. A. R., living in Buffalo.

General Diven's father was one of the young men who volunteered from the State of Pennsylvania, early in the war. He was at the battle of Tren-ton, which many writers regard as the turning point in the American Revolution. His son has heard him tell, among many anecdotes of army life, that oners captured at Trenton. The prisoners could keep English. Only one of the guard could speak no English. speak Hessian, and that one informed the Hessians, a spirit of mischief, that they might all be shot the morning. The lamentations of the prisoners

in a spirit of mischief, that they might all be shot in the morning. The lamentations of the prisoners were great.

Another statement, which General Diven remembers, is to the credit of the enemy. After the evacuation of Princeton his father was among the troops quartered at the college, but the American troops made sad havor there. They melted up the organ pipes for bullets and otherwise wrought considerable destruction. This differs from the accounts of some historians who attributed all the damage to the enemy, but the facts are fully substantiated by General Diven's father.

The most gloomy picture of the experience of the soldier Diven was the winter encampment at Valley Forge. The destitution at that camp was scarcely paralleled even by any experience of the soldier Diven was the winter encampment at Valley Forge. The destitution at that camp was scarcely paralleled even by any experience of the soldier Diven was the winter encampment at Valley Forge. The destitution at that camp was scarcely paralleled even by any experience of the clivil War. The cold was intense, the soldiers were in rags, and their feet were bare. To keep their raus together they exhausted their stock of needles and pins, and resorted also to thorns. In this condition they were feviewed by Washington, whose emotion was manifest as he contemplated their forlern condition. Some of the volunteers had decided the night before not to re-enlist, but they were so moved by the presence of the General that when ordered to signify their willingness to re-enlist they were the first to advance to the front.

The American Revolution seems to many of the young men of the present day a thing of the distant past. Its principles are, however, immortal; its influence is felt to-day, and the reminiscences of men like General Diven show, after all, that the present generation is in actual touch with the men who fought the War of Independence and established the Constitution.

SWINDLERS THICK IN CONNECTICUT.

Norwich, Conn., Dec. 9 (Special).-Connecticut and bunco sharps and "film-flam" operators, and flooded with circulars, setting forth the seductive merits of these avenues to quickly attained fortunes. The extraordinary thing about the swindlers, espe-cially the letter-writing ones, is the reckless and cially the letter-writing ones, is the reckless and stupid audacity with which they operate their games. They send their "green-goods" prospectus to all sorts of people, in a hit-or-miss way, and this week a metropolitan firm of rascals baited a curious hook for more than a score of postmasters in all parts of the State. Postmaster Caruthers, of the Norwich Office, received one, in which the sharper proposed to sell him "100,000 postage stamps—face value \$2,000—for \$900, or \$50,000 for \$500." The Postmaster forwarded the missive to the authorities at Washington.

In one day not less than half a score of postmasters in Central and Western Connecticut—rural ones, as a rule—received communications.

AN EXAGGERATED STORY ABOUT COLLEGE BOYS A number of reports have been spread about the city A number of reports have been spread about the city, giving an account of a bloody battle between the freshmen and sophomores of Columbia College, preceding the freshman dinner at Jaeger's, Fifty-ninth-st, and Madicanave, on Friday night. The facts of the case are these. It is the annual custom at Columbia for the sophomores to It is the annual custom at Columbia for the sophomores to try to break up this freshman dinner. This year no attempt was made either to take the officers of the freshman class into custody or to eat up the dinner before they came. Twenty-three sophomores by actual count gathered in front of the restaurant, but contented themselves with trying to smash the high flats and canes of the freshmen. It is contrary to college custom for freshmen to bear these articles. They offered a challenge by doing it. President Low said that the faculty had been exceedingly anxious to stop all such nonsense, and the present sophomore class has repeatedly shown its good sense by meeting the wishes of the faculty. THEY COULD COOK FOR KINGS.

LITTLE GIRLS WHO ARE EXPERTS WITH THE BROILER AND THE BAKING PAN.

TAUGHT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS EVERYTHING ABOUT A KITCHEN AND A STOVE-THE JOKE LIKELY TO DIE BEFORE LONG.

Two bright little tots were walking home from a Grand-st. school Friday. As they walked they talked and crunched cake. They were children not in the best of circumstances as could be seen by their mended clothes, torn hats and ragged shoes. But they were laughing and joking in a happy way.
"I made my cake better than Sissle made hers," said one who had blue eyes that a Madison Square mamma would have gone mad over.

"Yes, yours is whiter, that's because you stir better. You'll make a good cook when you grow "My ma says just as soon as I leave school I'll

be fit to keep house."

The two girls trotted on and it was found out

The two girls trotted on and it was found out that they had just come from the cooking de-partment of the public school which they attended. Hehind them were groups of other girls, each carry-ing some memento of the cooking class, every one of them exhibiting with pride the particular cake

or biscuit which she had cooked. The cooking department of the public schools is one of the most progressive ideas yet developed in the school system. There is scarcely a girl over twelve in the public schools who cannot cook meal from soup up to the dessert. Superintendent Jasper has been enthusiastic upon the subject of such training in the schools, and it has been par-ticularly through his untiring efforts that the plan has been adopted and enlarged. Nearly all the girls' schools have their regular cooking classes. The teachers are Miss Ella Baylos, Miss Mary J. Williams, Miss Louise C. Mariotte and Miss I. M. Austin. They divide up their time with the dif

ferent schools. EQUIPMENT OF THE KITCHENS Every schoolhouse has its kitchen. This is a most homelike and pleasant room. The ceilings are high, the walls prettily papered or delicately tinted, and the floors of different colored woods well polished. There are plenty of pretty pictures hung around which lend warmth and color. In the centre is a long table rounded with a marble top. This table is divided into sections containing a closet and drawer, holding most of the utensils for the children to work with. The table is of light wood, prettily glossed. The knobs and trimmings are gen-erally of brass. Each specific bit of decoration tends to delight the child and attract her attention. She is taught to keep her little space of table as neat as

wax, to wash, wipe and polish it.

Another long table, usually at the side of the room, is divided into closets with drawers, above which are small stoves. Gas ranges are always used. The children enjoy immensely the lessons on temperature, which they obtain from managing the fire for broiling, steaming, frying, roasting, boil-ing or baking. Tap any of these bright children on the shoulder and she will tell you about "red-hot coals," "quick heat," "baking brown flames" or "open fire." They learn the degree of heat at which water and milk boil, and when water must be poured on meat, and the same turned over and basted; how to shift the position of the Thanksgiving turkey and refresh it with liquid dressing, and how often to change the attitude of the Christmas goose and quench its thirst. Pies, tarts, puddings and jumbles grow just fat enough and crisp enough under their scientific direction, and tea, coffee, coco or chocolate is never overcooked.

THEY PREPARE AND COOK FISH AND FOWL. The hour given over to the cooking of fish and fowl is intensely interesting. Think of small girls of ten, twelve and fourteen knowing exactly how to skin, brush and clean a foxl, make a rich dressing

of ten, twelve and fourteen knowing exactly now to skin, brush and clean a fowl, make a rich dressing to fill it, get it ready for the oven, cook it perfectly and serve it! Fresh vegetables are brought to the school kitchen and the children peel, pare, salt and pepper potatoes, pumpkins, cauliflower, green peas, apples, cabbages and the various other vegetables, cover them with necessary sauces and gravies and cook them like ideal chefs. Pudding, cake and ple day is looked forward to with expectancy, for after the pastry is cooked each child gets a share and enjoys it.

The school-kitchen is a busy scene twice and sometimes three afternoons of the week when a class is in session. The hour is placed at a time when the pupils seem awary of book study. It comes in as a pleasant relaxation, with its change of theme and atmosphere. The little pupils wear uniforms furnished by their parents or guardians. These are pretty and always in neat condition. Those who are not cooking remain seated and enjoy, as at a theatrical performance, the successes or failures of their comrades. Those whose day it is to cook pull out their wooden drawers, get their spoons, knives and forks into place, turn on the fires and at once get interested in their stirring, boiling, baking and is teaming. The teacher goes from child to child and lays down rules.

BUT THE DISHWASHING IS HARD.

BUT THE DISHWASHING IS HARD.

After all is finished comes the dishwashing. Ah, there are very few of the girls who like this, and those who were dooned to remain seqted are now rejoicing at their fate. Scientific dishwashing is taught, and thorough scrubbing in hot water, rinsing in cold water, with shining up by a rough linen towel. Next comes the putting away, and each child arranges the small utensis in neat fashion in the closets and drawers.

Chatting about the cooking class, Miss Austin said: "This branch of study was much needed, and since it was instituted and has become successful the Board of Education have been highly congratulated upon it. The way in which cooking is introduced into the schools is by the principal making a requisition upon the trustees, they granting the same and applying in turn to the Board of Education for it. It is thought most important that the chemistry of the composition of foods and aids to digestion should be taught. The main idea is to teach the children to use their hands in harmony with their minds—to illustrate practical thought. Cooking has been taught in some of our schools for about six years. Mrs. Hope was the first teacher. She gave up her position to devote time to the Norm and College Domestic Economy Class. Shedded aloust a year and a half. Badis was asked to take one of many than the controller is course in the controller is conversed to the Norm and College Domestic Economy Class. Shedded aloust a year and a half shed is a state of the controller is conversed to the Norm and College Domestic Economy Class. Shedded aloust a year and a half shed is to teach the controller is conversed to the Norm and College Domestic Economy Class. Shedded aloust a year and a half shed is to the Norm and College Domestic Economy Class. Shedded aloust a year and a half shed is a state of the conversed to the Norm and College Domestic Economy Class. Shedded aloust a year and a half shed is a state of the conversed to the Norm and College Domestic Economy Class. Shedded aloust a y

Miss Mariotte, another of the clever teachers, has talks on foods—what they are made of, how one should eat, and in what manner the body is affected by eating different kinds of foods. The object is to have the pupils grasp the scientific principle along with their practical knowledge of what they see, smell and feel. Now, for instance, we give the chemical composition of the body, purpose of food in the body, and we classify the foods according to their work or the uses of it. We also expand upon the necessary food compounds for nourishment. If they understand these underlying lectures they will know why animal and vegetable foods are combined to give proper nutriment.

"To some it may seem hard to believe that children can grasp so much. Yet they do so, and marvellously well too, every bit of information being simplified. talks on foods-what they are made of, how one

simplified.
"Among the experiments which we take up are exhibitions of the congulation of albumen and how acid acts upon the borses. These are interspersed with anecdotes and funny incidents within the knowledge of the teacher, which serve to vary the monotony and lighten the tedium of instruction."

GEORGE BUNN WAS WELL KNOWN IN HARTFORD. Hartford, Dec. 9.-George Bunn, the American sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for killing his servant, Anna Hoffman, is well known in this city, where he formerly lived. He is a native of New-York State. About five years ago, when he came to Hartford, he showed much talent as a water-scene painter of the impressionist school. Many of his paintings are owned here in the best private galleries. Some wealthy patrons of art became interested in him and about three years ago sent him to Antwerp to study. sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for kill-

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AN AMBITIOUS RACETRACK SCHEME ALSO INVOLVED.

CONTROLLER MYERS WANTS TO REVOKE THE PERMIT OF "TIM" CAMPBELL'S BROTHER -HIS ACTION RESISTED.

Controller Myers had determined to revoke the permit of Thomas Campbell to the stands which holds in the new West Washington Market, at West-st, and Loew-ave. Campbell is brother to Congressman T. J. Campbell. He received the restaurant privilege at the new market when it restaurant privilege at the war estaurant for supplying the used as a bar and restaurant for supplying the marketmen with food and drink. It was regarded as a valuable franchise. Last April Controller Myers received an application for the transfer of Campbell's stands to Charles E. Meier, who presented a bill of sale of the stand privileges executed by Campbell, the consideration being placed at \$11,000. The Controller has since been holding the case under consideration, and has had many hear-ings. The bill of sale appeared to be collateral for certain notes given by Thomas Campbell to Meler. The Controller refused in May to act of the matter, because the notes for which the bill of sale was given were not due. The notes, which fell due in July, were not met,

The notes, which fell due in July, were not met, and Meler renewed his application before the Controller. Campbell appeared again, and protested that the notes were without consideration, and told how he had been lured by Meier into a scheme for founding racing tracks in the neighborhood of big cities of the United States. Campbell was to have restaurant and bar privileges at all the tracks, and the Congressman, his brother, was to be the counsel, at a large salary. Meler only established one track, called the lvy City course, at Washington. The scheme wholly collapsed.

Campbell's lawyers argued that the place for Meler to try his case was in the courts, and not before the Controller. In the course of the contest it appeared that Campbell had given a note for \$5.00 to William M. Fleiss, and had also given \$5.00 to William M. Fleiss, and had also given feliss a mortgage on his market stands as collateral. Meler secured this note by assignment, and called on the Controller to aid him in getting the money out. The Controller waited until the note became due, and, at Campbell's request, granted a delay until becember 1 that he might meet the obligation.

The Controller bases his decision on Campbell's failure to pay the Fleiss note and mortgage. He holds that he is responsible to the public for the honesty and fair-dealing of the market standholders, and if they fail to pay their just debts the law gives him the discretion to compel them if possible to do so. He announced, therefore, the revocation of Campbell's permit, to take effect December 20, 183, unless the Fleiss note has been paid before that date.

Campbell's lawyers, Goldfogle & Cohn, will appear and Meler renewed his application before the Con-

Chicago to defray the expenses of Coughlin's de-

fence."

Such is the story that has floated across the Atlantic, and which was gossip among the Cronin people in Chicago to-day. The details of the story are that the money was sent quite recently in instalments of 650 each. The diversion of the Secret Service fund to the aid of the defence in the Cronin case is said to have been due to the efforts of the representatives in London of a Chicago detective agency, which in times past has been supposed to have done considerable work for the British Government in the way of investigating alleged dynamite plots against England concocted in the United States, and also in securing information concerning the sailing of dynamiters from New-York for England. It is said it was on information furnished by this agency that the arrest of many dynamiters on their arrival in England was effected. This agency is said to have represented lately to high Scotland Yard officials that the information enabling it so materially to benefit the English Government had come from persons who had received no pecuniary reward for their services, and who were desirous that Coughlin should be acquitted. The donation to the defence fund, therefore, is looked on as a recognition of such services.

Coughlin's friends here laugh at the story and declare it to be a mailclous invention of his enemics, designed to convey the impression to the Irish people here and in Ireland that Coughlin is receiving aid from the British Government, and is, therefore, a traitor or the friend of traitors. Such is the story that has floated across the

LOSSES BY THE SYRACUSE FIRE.

Syracuse, Dec. 9 .- The loss by the fire last night and this morning will aggregate \$180,000, which is generally covered by insurance. The heaviest lesers and their insurance are as follows: Hoy lesers and their insurance are as follows: Hoye estate building, loss \$2,000, insurance \$15,000; McCarthy building, loss \$25,000, insurance \$21,000; Kennedy, building, loss \$1,500, insurance the same; McCarthy stock, loss \$2,000, insurance the same; Single stock, loss \$30,000, insurance the same; Walrath, loss \$20,000, insurance the same; Walrath, loss \$20,000, insurance the same; Smith personal property, etc., loss \$3,000, insurance the same.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE VETERAN FIREMEN. The annual dinner of the New-York Fire Departmen will be held at the Murray Hill Hotel on Wednesday even ing. December 13. The dinner is given by the Veterai Firemen's Association, which includes members of the

Firemen's Association, which includes members of the department, both officers and men, who have seen more than twenty years of service. Ex-Chief Shay, president of the association, will preside, and about 120 members will be present, among them three chiefs of department, eight chiefs of lattalion, eighty foremen and assistant foremen and about thirty freemen. All these officers were serving in the ranks when the New-York Fire Department was organized in 1865.

SHOES. West 23d St.

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ONLY \$7 MONTHLY. Stool, Cover, Tuning and Delivery

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HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

SAID TO HAVE NINE WIVES.

William R. Davis has not the appearance of a Don Juan nor of a disciple of Brigham Young. He is a small man, siender and with a long neck, about which he wears no collar. His black mustache drooped painfully yesterday when he was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on the charge of assaulting his wife. Nellie Davis. "He's got nine wives, your honor," said the policeman who brought Davis in, "and I have been looking for him for two months."

The Receiver of Amasa Lyon & Co. offers their entire stock of Fine Umbrellas and Canes at retail, at less than Manufacturers' Prices.

The stock must be closed out at once.

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B94 Broadway.

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This will be the third dinner, of the association, and the stock is the properties of the stock of the stock of the stock of the stock of the Board of Olive together as man and wife, and they had done as they agreed. She showed the Judge her wedding trag, to live together as man and wife, and they had done as they agreed. She showed the Judge her wedding trag, to live together as man and wife, and they had done as they agreed. She showed the Judge her wedding trag, to live together as man and wife, and they had done as they agreed. She showed the Judge her wedding trag, to live together as man and wife, and they had done as they agreed. She showed the Judge her wedding trag, to live together as man and wife, and they had done as they agreed. She showed the Judge her wedding trag, to live together as man and wife, and they had done as they agreed. She showed the Judge her wedding trag, to live together as man and wife, and they had done as they agreed. She showed the Judge her wedding trag, to live together as man and wife, and they had done as they agreed. She showed the Judge her wedding trag, to live together as man and wife, and they had done as they agreed. She showed the Judge her wedding trag, to live together as man and wife, and they had done as they agreed. She showed the Judge her wedding trag, to live together as man and wife, and they had done as they agreed. She showed the Judge her wedding trag, to live together as man and wife, and they had done as they agreed. She showed the Judge her wedding trag, to live together as man and the live together as man and the live